No Friends to New York.

THE BUN, New York City.

"Senator Frank Hiscock's speech," cays the Albany Evening Journal, "Is an able exosition of State and national issues." In he speech in question this is his most striking reference to a State Issue at present of apreme prominence, the location of the World's Fair:

"The empire has taken its course westward."

This has represented the extraordinary titude of the Republican party in the Emire State ever since the project for a World's Fair appeared in public. As their pology for sending the Fair away from Now ork, it is as hollow as a blown egg. The ading straight-out Republican organ of Mr. Hisoock's favorite and most favored elty, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, says that ong the most powerful influences gainst New York in the matter of the Fair re " the New York and Pennsylvania Ropublicaus." They were the traitors.

If Mr. HISCOCK and the Albany Evening sernal would be right upon the leading leane in the present canvass, they must pay proper respect to one of the greatest hampions of the Republican side of it, the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The Inter-Ocean is for

Frock Coat and Shirt Sleeves.

The friends of Major McKinker seem condent of his success in Ohio in spite of the net that he has invoked Mr. CLEVELAND. The friends of Governor CAMPBELL seem equally confident that he will be redicated n spite of the assistance of Mr. ROGER Q. ITAS. A reading of the campaign speeches of the two candidates gives the impression hat Major McKintey makes academic. finished, and solid orations. Governor CAMPBELL has a certain case in striking the level of his audience, a plain, familiar style speech, and a quickness in making goodsatured repartee.

The two men differ in their manner speech just about as they differ their style of dress. Major McKiner's "attitudes on the platform," writes are dramatic and graceful, and he would not think of appearing without the frock coat which is so familiar to the galleries of the House of Representatives." Governor CAMPBELL, on the other hand, "wears a gray sack coat with trousers to match, and n very warm days he has a very clever manner of asking the indulgence of the au dience and removing his coat. This never fails to please, and the spectacle of the Gov ernor of the great State of Ohio in his shirt wes addressing the people on the politcal topics of the day must be witnessed to be fully appreciated."

It will be seen, therefore, that the voters of Ohlo will be called upon to give their inion as to other questions than the tariff and silver. They will be called upon to deide whether the solemn and conventional brook cost or the unpretending sack with its underlying shirt, is more becoming to a popular orator. The West is less bound by traditions in the matter of raiment than the East, and so the dvantage would seem to be with Governor CLEAPABLE, for whenever the weather peratts he appears before the people in the mplicity and strength of shirt sleeves. That dignity and grace of mere speech can qual in effect the devil-may-care good amor indicated by a resort to the shirtres argument?

If October is a warm month Governor

The Affluent and Dynamic Sloat.

The Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT has t poetical style, which reminds us of young TUPPER, and he displays a e wisdom which recalls in its simlicity the Old Farmers' Almanac, and in exuberance of expression the great Jos on of Boston. It is time for the Republian State Committee to compile a FASSETT irthday Book. We will indicate three or

From Mr. Fateurr's Wedertown Speech.

g memory, you know, the arrent cheat, always
sent the dark days of a man's life, and like the the throws all the light of the past in prismatic col un the seroen of the present."

From prisms we turn naturally to trans-From Mr. Tasentr's Andrew Sp

From Mr. Fazzerr's dishers Speed.

Individual opinion, so long as it retrains from acis only a beautiful thing. It is an abstract. It is
is always beautiful thing. It is an abstract. It is
int. It is simply potential—act dynamic. It is the
individuality are empirished between the sun and the purchgraft. They are benefited, translesses priorited, perfect in
ing properties—and to their completeness splendid and adisable; a mobic sets upon which the sanight of bruth may write
individuality splender reshinch has perpense to look at, but only
bentially mortul. It is only when the globules fall to
mearth in obedience to the Divise Law of gravitation
allocated in narrow channels that they become directed in narrow channels that they become name forces for usefulness. It is only then that are turn the wheels and lift the burden and bear the macros of the great fields of the earth."

But with all these words from which betry perspires at every pore, with all the at globules, the noble mist, the alight of truth, the chromatic splendor d the gorgeous rainbow hues, Mr. ward has an eye for exact science. idently he came across the word dynamic hen he was a student at the University of er, and the word was welco

Mr. Tabases on Dynamics.

"Potential, not dynamic";
"Dynamic forces of usefulness";
"Make yourself affluent and dynamic." Make yourselves affluent and dynamic DI PTTHAGORAS to BENJAMIN HARRISON s there been a wiser counsel? There may some difficulty in making yourself afnent, but constant work in a gymnasium at a hod will make you sufficiently dyic. By a delightful coincidence, on the ne day on which Mr. Passarr uttered this nt and dynamic sentence, a number of singuished members of his party in this ware at a "Grand Chowder" given by blican statesman of de Ate. Their orts to make themselves affluent are thus thed by one of THE SUN'S young men: TO WAS BEAGGER AND SERREST AND SOIL OND-STREET BOLIF SANSO IKE, POERS BILL, SLIN JAKE, TAD MCGU n Jin, Pers van Car, Str Dicz, Harry Honaca av O'Conzon, besides a lot of less prominent tockings. They came for business on the tail offic stockings. They came for business on the tail of that beat, too, Swar O'Convon had his board he him: so did Sunny Ass. Stragms was willing to se quiet hand at poker. Stratranss Iss and Orse Pers each had a thimble-rigging layout, and Scandard was ready to cap for them. Stan Jans and sea Jun had a red-and-black board. Puppur Lasse lecting for something soft in the way of poker.

The "beer was free" at this picule of Mr. sesure's friends, and "eight kegs were before College Point was even "ktod." Keeping these facts in mind,

you are struck by the patness of Mr. FASserr's sententious saying at Syracuse: Enthusiasm makes the blood of young men red." Without pausing to differen-tiate between static and dynamic enthuslasm we go on to the last quotation which we shall have to make at present from the Affluent and Dynamic Stoat. In this Sir BOYLE ROCHE is imitated exquisitely:

"If the fever which you have here exhibited is expended in the country of Onondays, you will give a voice next fall which shall be heard all around the

The effect of the expenditure of a fever upon the organs of speech is thus seen to be not potential, but dynamic. Mr. Fascerr is a great boy.

Farewell, Parnell!

No friend of Ireland, and no observer of the really great achievements of our time, can have heard the news of Mr. PARNELL'S death without a pang of heartfelt sorrow. One is opprossed as by the spectacle of some Greek tragedy, when one recalls how much had been accomplished by this man, and in how short a period, and how suddenly and irroparably he was to lose the fruit of his exertions. Painful boyond expression must have been the deathbed recognition that for him on earth there could be no rehabilitation, no rescue from the ruin of his hopes.

It sooms indeed deplorable that, if Mr. PARNELL were to die in the very prime of manhood, he might not have perished earlier, while he still stood before the eyes of men as the uncrowned King of Ireland. As it is, he has fallen in the hour of his colipse, when the sceptre had departed from him, and when his personal ambition seemed irrovocably divorced from his country's cause. He was fated by the irony of destiny to die at a conjuncture when a single error and his desperate, ill-timed struggle to retrieve it had in the minds of most of his compatriots outwelghed all his inestimable services. CHARLES STEWART PARNELL has passed beyoud the sphere of earthly aspiration and endeavor at the moment when the Irish Nationalist party, into which he breathed the breath of life, is at last in full view of the promised land.

Yet we doubt not that from every quarter of the globe where Irishmen are domiciled there will now come the outburst of sympathy for which he yearned but yesterday, but which can meet his ear no more. The shadow which darkened the last year of his life will be forgotten, and his grateful countrymen will remember only that CHARLES STEWART PARNELL must, above all other men, be credited with the imposing dimensions and the unparalleled coherence of the Irish Parliamentary party. to which are due the achievements of the past and the assurance of triumph in the future.

It may be that the fame of this indisputable patriot is safer now than if he had been forced to face another year of florce factional dissension ending in almost inevitable defeat. As it is, the good, and not the evil, that he did will live after him. There is room for him in the mausoleum where the martyrs of '93 are buried. There is a place for him by O'CONNELL's side. Ay, the name of PARNELL may vet stand foremost on the roll of those who through storm and shipwreck bore aloft the standard of their country's rights, and whose memories will be treasured as long as one Irish heart shall

Should It Be Only Good of the Dead? The late WILLIAM H. KEMBLE of Philadelphia served the cause of public morality during his lifetime by supplying to honest men and honest newspapers a phrase which became a deadly weapon against rascals in The last part of his life, after he had been convicted of crime and sentenced to the penitentiary, furnished an object lesson more impressive and useful than hundreds of essays or sermons. These were KEMBLE's public services, and neither service was rendered voluntarily by him. Beyond that, his career had nothing to disuish it especially from the career of scamp who dies rich and disgraced.

The newspapers of Philadelphia, without exception so far as our observation goes. have treated the memory of KEMBLE as if his life illustrated some of the highest of human virtues. In reading Col. McClurk's editorial remarks in the Philadelphia Times for instance, a stranger to the truth about KEMBLE would get the impression that one of the most eminent and justly respected of Philadelphia's citizens had passed away. Major SINGERLY, the political reformer. followed Mr. KEMBLE to the grave in person, and in his journal preserved the strictest silence concerning the only instructive passages of KEMBLE's life. It is not necessary to discuss the motives of the Philadelphia editors, nor of the Philadelphia clergymen who pronounced the disgusting panegyrics at the funeral of the master professor of addition, division, and silence and the convict justly sentenced to the penitentiary for an odious crime.

For editor or for minister of the Gospel desiring for any reason to engage in this sort of migrepresentation, there is ready at hand the Latin phrase which has covered such a multitude of sins.

What is the duty of the honest newspape which has told the truth during the lifetime of the thief in public place, the corrupter of public morals, the proved briber, the adulterous clergyman, the convict in any line of rescality whom public interests require an honest press to expose and denounce? Does the scaldent of death close the acsount, and wipe out the example from the sight of men ? If so, history has no business to write the record of human events.

Harrison and Platt.

Mr. ELIJAH W. HALFORD, BENJAMIN HARRISON'S confidential clerk, was in consultation with Mr. PLATT's candidate for Governor last Sunday. Undoubtedly Mr. PLATT authorized Mr. PASSETT to receive and communicate to him such ideas as Mr HARRISON desired to express in regard to the Republican campaign in New York. It is not likely, however, that he will accept any advice from Washington or anywhere else in regard to conducting his canvass. Gen, HARRISON is counting upon Mr. PLATT for the New York delegation next year. He will do everything in his power for Mr. PLATT's ticket this fall. Yet what does Mr. PLATT care for Gen. HARRISON The delegation will be a PLATT detegation in all reasonable probability, and Gen. Hanarson may find that he has humiliated himself unnecessarily. If Mr. PLATT succeeds in making a Governor, he will not be bashful about trying to make a President. Gen. HARRISON, no matter what temporary concessions he may make, is too cold and rigid to become Mr. PLATT's hired man and do his work satisfactorily. A more ductile pliable, and yielding nature is more suitable to the New Yorker's purposes. If Mr. PLATT wins, we advise Gen. HARRISON to look out for him.

A St. Louis mathematician named Parronwir has formulated to his own satisfaction the law of the growth of population in the United

States. His formula gives this country 330, 198,000 inhabitants in 1990, and 40.852,273. 000 inhabitants in the year 2000, or about a thousand years hence. According to the PRITCHETT law of growth, Chicago's populathan six hundred and eighty-three million souls, a prospect sufficiently encouraging to warrant that town in paying for its World's Pairs out of its own pocket, and quitting the

The Rev. Dr. VAN DYER writes as follows to the New York Tribuie concerning the late Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Burchand: "Living in the house of his son, surrounded by every

comfort, he might easily have been tempted to give himself up to a life of well-earned repose." Instead of that, the excellent old gentleman went into polities and made his name immortal.

Mrs. LIZZIE TOURNEY, who complained of her husband to Justice Drvven at the Tombs the other day, seems to have enjoyed an experience which will, perhaps, not be uncommo in the coming millennium of women. The man had slapped his wife for asking him to work. "You're a lazy, good-for-nothing fel-low," said the Justice, "Lazy?" shouted John ndignantly. "Me lazy? Why, I sit at home all day and mind the children and cook the meals. I wash and dress them, too. I guess that's enough for any man to do." The poor man had obviously been corrupted by some ardent woman suffragist. He had been told that cooking and taking care of children was a thankless, wearisome, never-ending labor, for which a delicate woman never was intended. so he took this burden upon his own sturdler shoulders. If he did slap her when she called him lasy, it was simply because the narrow circle of employment. he sedentary life, the pecvish children, and the hot fire had wrought their inevitable offect. as every suffragist knows. had made him narrow-minded and bitter and finally hyster-ical. How many a poor woman has either slanned her husband or burst into tears when he has called her lany for taking a nap after nursing the baby all day long? Perhaps Mr. Tourner is a prototype of the much-abused nan of the future, who will keep house while his wife goes out to business, and who will be coothless and hald, as scientists tell us, while she will still be flaunting woman's crown of giory. What else, in fact, will be be good for!

THE SUN.

And the Growth of the Sunday Newspaper

From the Publishers' Weekly, One of the most remarkable signs of the growing reading capacity of the American people is given in the rapid development of the Sunday editions of the daily newspapers. From mere chronicles of events these have eveloped into vehicles of contemporary English literature, and seem now anxious to assume the functions of the average quarterly and monthly magazines, as well as those of the weekly paper. Starting with a limited amount of "syndicate matter." the leading newspapers at least now devote their space almost exclusively to original matter by the best American and English writers of the day. As an illustration, one of these, THE SUNDAY Bun, in addition to original papers on contemporary historical literature, on art and literature, short stories and poetry, has rebeen printing one of the most important and instructive series of papers on natural history, by the colebrated naturalist, St. George Mivart; also a series of letters from the Southern Pacific, by Robert Louis Stevenson, for which he was paid \$10,000. A few weeks ago THE SUN purshased from Mark Twain (for \$12,000) his new novel. It has also secured from the same author a series of letters containing the fruit of his observations during his present tour of Europe, for each of which he is to receive \$1,200, the highest sum. probably, that has ever been paid for correspondence of this kind. THE SUN has also acquired, at \$10,000, from William Dean Howells the right to his new novel. "The Quality of Mercy," as well as a con-tinued story from Joel Chandler Harris. This represents possibly over \$50,000 which one newspaper alone is willing to pay for extra attractions that cannot possibly cover more than four months' issues. And there are at least half a dozen others in this country that spend liberal sums of money for the same purpose forming altogether a formidable competition

to weaker magazines and journals. The comfort to be drawn by the bookseller from this condition of things is that it helps to cultivate readers. The supposition that the paper at the present day tends to reduce the number of book buyers is one that is probably without foundation. For every one reader who carefully preserves his Sunday paper and conscientiously reads all it contains, there are eleven others who will read enough of the natter offered by his newspaper to gain the desire to read it in a handler and more attracive shape, and so wait until the story, or essays, or whatever the matter may be, is conluded and published in book form. First issue in a newspaper, instead of hurting the sale of ooks, often pushes and advertises them. Whether the newspapers will make enough out of this new departure to make it a permanent feature is a matter concerning which many doubts are entertained. But then "that is another story."

THE \$300,000,000 STRAL.

Passett's Work-Speech of the Hon, Chaus

coy M. Depow on the World's Fair. "Now, fellow citizens, what is at stake? The World's Pair at Chicago moans, on the negative side, the per manent passing to that city of many branches of busi sess which are now done in New York, with the conse quent loss of capital and employment. On the affirma-tive side what have we? Sixty-five millions of people in the United States, twelve millions in Mexico, and in the United States, twelve millions in Mexico, and four millions in Canada, tributary to New York, furnish, on account of their better condition and larger in-comes, a very much stronger constituency for New York than Europe furnished for Paris. There was car-ried to Paris three hundred millions from the outside. Certainly more than that will come to New York. The first settlement in our State was made in 1800. In two hundred and eighty-one years, according to the report of the State Assessors, New York State has accumulated thirty-four hundred millions of deliars. Three hundred millions brought here to the World's Pair gives in six months an additional wealth equal to one-sleventh of this whole amount, or, in other words, we will receive in six months an amount equal to any

verage of twenty-five years in our existence. When the fair at Paris was over and the accounts ade up, it was found that there was in the banks of Paris \$60,000,000 more than had been there before. This represented the net profit to the shopkeepers and artisans of Paris from the fair. The other \$240,000,000 was distributed all through France to her farmers, her rallways, her merchants, and her manufacturers !

railways, her marchants, and her manufacturers!

It has been charged that I am interested because of the benefit to the New York Cantral Railroad. I expect that the railroad's share of this sum will be a net profit of \$1,000,000; but to earn that we will employ thousands of men in addition to our present force. This immense sum will give a tremendous stimulus to real estate and to building. That will employ at remendous wares will employ at the state of th mendous stimulus to real estate and to building. That will employ at remonerative wages artisans of every class, and give for several years to the brickyards along the liudson River a prosperity they never have known, with the additional labor and wages which is the support largely of the river towns. The amount diffused through the State will stimulable the industrial energies of every place, so as to not only add to the prosperity of the village or city, but to give a farmer of the neighborhood markets for his products which will easily meet the interest on his mortgage or add to his general counfort and better his conditions.

We stand at the dividing line where we shall take three hundred millions of foliars, take unequalled and unprecedented prosperity and wealth, take unusual and phenomenal opportunities for the education and instruction of our people, take an empire without price, or succumb to the fear that five hundred or a thousand employees about the establishment may upset the destiny of the republic.

THE LOST CAUSE.

The Two Most Rampaut Cleveland Organi Show that Their Last Hope is Gone.

From the Indianapolis Scattael. There is no use of talking. tirover Cleveland's gir

From the St. Louis Republic. It should have been a boy.

THE CASE OF THE OTTO.

The British Columbian Vessel That Was Captured by the Moblean. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- Although the seizure of the Victoria sealing schooner Otto was effected by the United States cruiser Mohlean, the controversy over the justice of the proceedings is one that concerns the British au-thorities rather than ours. Commander Cotton captured the poacher at the express re-quest of Commander Turner of the British war vessel Nymphe, so that if there was any ille-gality in the seisure the owners of the Otto will have to seek redress from their own Gov-

ernment. There are several points in dispute about this affair. Capt. Reilly of the Otto complains that he was entitled to a preliminary warning. like the other sealing yessels, under the mo vicendi, and that only after neglect of such a warning could his vessel have justly been seized. But, unlike other British vessels, the Otto did not leave her home port or Behring Sea until after the moches vicend agreement had been made public. What other people knew through the public press was not likely to have been hid from the knowledge of the owners and masters of the scaling vessels. who were directly interested in it. The old principle that ignorance of the law is not an excuse sometimes results in injustice, especially when adequate means could have been taken with very little trouble and ex-pense to make the law known; but in this case

pecially when adequate means could have been taken with very little trouble and expense to make the law known; but in this case we cannot even suppose ignorance.

It may be said that the Otto was nevertheless entitled to official warning from one of the cruisers. But here we have the statement that Commander Turner, had himself requested Collector Milns of Victoria to warn the Otto, while both vessels were tying in that port and about to go north. It appears that the officer who took this message to the Collector of Customs was informed by the latter that the Otto was guing for oodiishing and not for seal killing. Yet it seems that her clearance, as given by the Collector, was really for seal hunting in Behring Sea; and it is known from Commander Cotton's report to Becretary Tracy that when seized sho had a regular seal-killing out if and forty-three sealskins on board.

Accordingly, if there was any blunder about warning the Otto, the customs authorities must have made it. Commander Turner evidently considered that he had discharged his duty, since on learning that the Otto had gone north he informed Commander Cotton that he considered her as a vessel already warned, and asked him to sejes her if found in the prohibited waters. Five days later the Mohican while cruising north of Unimak Pass, caught sight of two sailing vessels in company, one of which proved to be the Otto and the other the Occar and Hattle. They parted at once and tried to escape in opposite directions. The one which the Mohican chased was the Otto, and in about an hour the corvette was near enough to give her a blank cartridge, which promptly brought her to. A prize crew was put aboard, and then the Mohican etamed after the Oscar and Hattle, which, however, escaped under cover of the nightfall.

Should the shown that the master of the Otto deceived Collector Milns as to the object of his voyage, the vessel will have two ponalties to meet, one for breaking port regulations and the other for unlawful conduct in Behring Bea. If the fault was th

Turner's warning about the Otto to Collector Milne.

It is worth noting that both the Victoria schooners seized this year, the Otto and the E. B. Marvin, have set up the plea of insufficient warning. In both cases, too, it is rather a filmsy plea. The Otto undoubtedly knew of the modus rivendi before starting on her voyage from Victoria. The Marvin was notified by one of our vessels, but pleads that the copy of the President's proclamation served on her, and containing the modus vicendi agreement, had Sir Julian Pauncefote's name printed as William, so that it looked suspicious. Thereupon she determined to wait for notification by a British vossel, and while engaged in that quest was seized. The trials of these vessels may bring up the legal point as to what was a good and sufficient warning under the modus vicendi during the present season. good and sumcient want season. vicendi during the present season.

A SHAKER PROTEST

Against Closing the World's Fair on Sunday As Americans, we protest against all religious legislation. Let sectarians keep the peace. and let each other alone. On Sunday the common people," and the uncommon people should attend the World's Fair free: for the needy and hungry, provide a free lunch of some hygienic food and drink. It will be an insurance of safety; for hungry people are iangerous people.

If all denominations of the clergy who think war a Christian institution are carefully excluded, it will be a wise provision; for war is the basis of all religious legislation and perse cution, and war Christians are full of fight. They are Constantinian, Church-and-State Christians; like Mormons, they claim to be right, and to have the right of compelling Quakers, Shakers—peace Christians—and "all the rest of mankind" to submit to their infernal religious legislation.

With God in the American Constitution, w should soon have the hely inquisition in it. Calvin said that "if Servetus came to Geneva he would take care that he never left it alive: so he burned Servetus with a fire of green sticks because he would not admit that Jesus was the Son of God "from all eternity." Let us prize the liberty of conscience we yet enjoy, not as a toleration of the fighting priesthood, but as one of the "rights of man" established by fitty infidels or skepties who signed the Declaration of Independence. I hope that our next President will be an infidel, like Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Paine; I aim afraid of these war-inquisition Christians. If men like Harrison, or a body of people like Catholica and Protestants, believe in war, will they not fight for their religion and enact religious laws and Babbaths? All history answers. They will." I am in favor of woman suffrage; yet do I not know that their first use of political power will be to put their war God into the Constitution, and to turn over our secular Government into the hands of the priesthood and make it a "Church-and-state Christian Government"? It is women and priests that are striving to close the World's Fair on one of the seven Sabbath days leach day being a Sabbath to some of the pople who will attend).

Astaxpapers, we the Bhakers, protestagainst one dollar of public money being granted to the World's Fair, except upon condition of the Fair being kept open on the seven Sabbath days.

Mt. Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y. was the Son of God "from all eternity."

The Staten Island Accident. To TRE Epiron or TRE SUB-Sir: Staten Islanders are considerably excited over that horrible railroad acci-dent at Crook's Crossing, which was fully reported yes-

terday. It continues to be the topic of conversation in the trains and on board the boats. Nobody seems in-clined to blame the unfortunate engineer, but every-body blames the so-called Rapid Transit Company for not having a flagman at that notoriously dange crossing. They had repeated warnings in the shape of hairbreadth escapes at that point, and the only reason for their apparantly criminal negligence seems to be the saving of the few dollars that it might cost them to-employ a man there. If there is any other reason for it, the people would be giad to know it. The case is at present in the hands of the Coroner's jury. Let us ope that their verdict will not be, "The public be

Mrs. Maybrick

To the Korron of Tun Sun—Sir: I should not, on my own account, answer Mr. Dawson's furious letter in your paper to-day. But interest in the justice of the case induces me to say that I will humbly retract on the production of the prescription of arsenic for Mrs. Maybrick's complexion. Nor is it credible that, in the face of such new evidence on a vital point, Mrs. Maybrick could be held a day longer by a Home Secretary who, Mr. Dawson says, has stready decided that "her husband died a natural death"(i)

MONCURS D. CONWAY. A Republican's Definition of Mugwump. From the Brooklyn Engle.
" He only subscribed \$50 to the last Presidential car

paign fund, and that is what I call the worst kind of a Advice as Good in October as it was in June From Yun 10% of Jane 27, 1891. After the faithfullest of friends it should be named out, or Danielia, as the case may be.

SOUTH AMERICAN DICTATORS. Melodramas in Which Daring Tyranto Have Plotted for Great Empires,

The Balmaceda affair, brought to as pretty climax as a novelist or playwright could have made, is the latest of a long and curious series of attempts of daring South Americans to realize dreams such as men dreamed in the middle ages, but which are supposed to be out

of date nowadays.

The peculiar social and political conditions in the Central and South American republics have given a chance to these men of intolerant and arrogant spirit, and it is not easy for the people of the United States to understand con-ditions so singular. These men, with aspirations for dictatorship, have set in motion a series of remarkable conspiracies. The man at the head of each conspiracy has had a double object—wealth and power. Some of the later conspirators, taking warning from the fate of those who went before, have passed the first few months, or perhaps years, after their accession to the Presidency of a republic. in sending out of the country a large fortune against the possible miscarriage of their plans. If the conspiracy for absolute power failed, then in some European capital they had fortune and ease awaiting them.

swarmed the general public. Beyond, of the choppy waves, was a flotilla of nearly 200 vessels.

The street parade was one of the finest ever seen here. It was led by Gen. Miles, with Gen. Stockton as chief of staff. It consisted of eleven divisions. The line of march led up the lake shore drive. At the house of Potter Palmer Mrs. Grant reviewed the parade. At the monument Bishop John P. Newman offered the invocation. Col. Edward 8. Taylor made the presentation on behalf of the Monument Association to the Commissioners of Lincoln Park, and a daughter of Gen. William E. Strong loosed the cord binding the bunting that concealed the statue. After the sajute was fired W. C. Goudy, President of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, made a speech of acceptance, and Mayor Washburns accepted the monument on the part of the citizens of Chicago. Judge Gresham's address followed. His concluding words were:

"The vast majority of the people are patriotic and sound to the core. In them is our mainstay and chief dependence. Our confidence in their steady and unfaltering love of country, which is indifferent about any show of itself, and speaks only in its acts, will never he misplaced. It was this sort of patriotism that was personified in Grant." Of the South American "tyrants," as they are called those most conspicuous in recent years are Francia and Lopes in Paraguay. Rosas in Buenos Ayres, La Torre and Santos in Montevideo, Garcia Neureno in Ecuador, and last, but by no means greatest, Balmaceds in Chill. All had the same general characterisin Chill. All had the same general characteristics, all won their first successes in the same way, and all fell through the same abuse of power. They have been men who talked a great deal about liberty and who permitted none of it. Arrogance, avarice, and prodigality have characterized all of them; and almost all have had, as an ultimate ambition, the consolidation of the many South American States into one great empire, ruled by an absolute monarch.

none of 1s. Arrogance, avarice, and prodigatity have characterized all of them; and almost all have had, as an ultimate ambition, the consolidation of the many bouth American States into one great empire, ruled by an absolute monarch.

Bo this one exception is most notable. Francia, once diotator of Paraguay, had a curjous ambition, and carried it out more successfully hian any of the others. His dream was to isolate Paraguay from the rest of the world. He hated progress, he hated civilization. He proposed that Paraguay should have no foreign commerce, should permit no strangers to enter, should allow no citizen to travel abroad. There was a powerful religious element in this plan. He got the idea that the most successful way of maintaining his rule would be by secluding himself from his subjects. He accordingly burled himself in the depths of a great gloomy palace in the capital. All the outer rooms were guarded by troops. Only his Ministers were allowed to enter the palace, and they were not allowed to soo his face. To his immediate presence only his cook and his barber were admitted.

When he wished to take the air a great bell boomed from a tower of the palace. The citizens understood what this meant, and there was straightway a rush into the houses. Front doors and blinds were closed, and the inhabitants withdrew to the rear rooms of their houses. Then Francia, mounted on a horse, rode through the deserted streets. His guard followed at a distance, and a superstition was current that any one who peeped at the tyrant in these solitary rides would share the fate of the gentleman with the impious curiosity about Lady Godiva.

They say that Francia's face was terrible. A wretched Paraguayan tells how he, being young and daring, had ctood behind a curtain in the palace to see the tyrant as he passed along the hail. This unhappy person says that the tyrant is these solitary rides would share the fate of the gentleman with the impious curiosity about Lady Godiva.

They say that Francia's face was a poung man of w whole of the indictment against Llout Farrow. In brief, the officer is accused of being knowingly a party to and instrumental in raising money on fraudulent notes, and of committing actions unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The trouble results from the Lieutenant's connection with the Barnegat Park Company of Ocean county. N. J. He was treasurer of the corporation and partner in the banking firm of Farrow & Conkling at Barnegat Park. Lieut Farrow sold certain lots which were his personal property; the notes were discounted by the Holland Trust Company, which also discounted notes for lots sold by the land company, some of the latter going to protest. These transactions became very much tangled; there was crocked work somewhere, and the Trust Company tried to lay it to Lieut. Farrow. Hence the court martial.

Mr. C. F. Schramme of Ladenberg, Thalman & Co., who discounted some of the notes, was put on the stand. Mr. Bacon wanted to put profers the court the indictment in the city in the city.

THE PUBLIC STORES.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee of New York merchants, which went to Washing ton to ask Secretary Foster to hurry up and remedy the evils at the Public Stores, returned yesterday. The stores are now in charge of Deputy Collector Williams, and the Secretary expressed the opinion that under Mr. Williams's administration there would be no fault to find. It is proposed to give Mr. Williams a larger force to work with, and Treasury Agent McCoy has been stationed at the stores to so that all of the employees do their prettiest in these campaign times to assist the New York merchants in getting their goods as quickly as

merchants in getting their goods as quickly as possible.

It was reported at the Custom House that two of Surveyor Lyons's inspectors had asized as mail collection of diamonds and other jeweiry from a passenger on the steamship Friesland, and the inspectors turned into the Burveyor's hand \$30 in gold, which they claimed was handed to them by the passenger with a view of influencing their actions. Under the new Customs Administrative bill such an offence is punishable by a fine of \$2,000 or a year's imprisonment or both. But nebody at the Custom House knew yesterday who the alleged guilty passenger was.

Marcus Mayer handed in \$1,400 in duties on the costumes for Agnes Huntington's troupe. Mr. Mayer paid the duties under protest, and will fight it out in the United States courts.

LET OTHERS RUN THE OFFICE.

A Shortage of \$25,000 in the Accounts of a ex-Treasurer of Baltimore County.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.-After an investigation of six months, W. F. Roger, the expert account-ant engaged on the books of George W. Morgan, late Treasurer of Baltimore county, has submitted a report that he has found a dedelency of nearly \$25,000. The present Treasnrer, George W. Gellott, claimed that he was being systematically robbed. He intimated that the safe was tampered with over night by some one in authority in the Court House. He made good a deliciency of \$2.100, and then insisted upon a thorough investigation of his predecessor's books.

Mr. Morgan, who was an easy-going sort of man, is believed to be innocent of wrong doing. He allowed his subordinates to ran the office, and it is thought he was robbed, as was his successor. The deficiency was reported to the Grand Jury to-day and suit begun against Mr. Morgan's bondsmen. nrer. George W. Gellott, claimed that he was

One of Hornes Greeley's Last Letters. From the Pertmouth Times.

But a few days before he died he received a letter of condolence from an oid friend, which Mr. Greeiey, sitting in the ahadaw of his great sorrow, briefly answered. This letter is before us in the great journalist's own peculiar handwriting. It was perhaps, the last letter florace Greeiey, very wrote, and the Times for the first

My Deas Old Parked: I thank you for your kind les-ter. My wife lived too long, for her last years were years of great, unmixed suffering. I profoundly wish it had pleased God to call both of us away years ago. House Grance Grance.

Out of Sight.

"There was a fight down the street a little while ago, on they couldn't find a detective."
"What use did they have for a detective P"
"They wanted him to find a polloman."

Mr. P. B. Rogers has laid upon our table some specimens of the fruit grown by him in his urban peach orchard, in the back yard of his house at 202 Prospect place, Brooklyn. We certify Mr. Rogers's proud state-ment that his peaches are, or rather were, ten inchas in circumference, and deairs to add that in respect of quality, more important than more size thay are quality, more important than mere aims, they are worthily named after the Hon. Roswell P. Flower of Flower campaign peach. We also express our obliga-tions to the friend who from Oregon has favored us with a beautiful example of the heltenday ensure, or foundower of 'Ul. somewhat advanced in age, but still magnificently radiant and glorious in sentiment. This promises to be a very interesting campaign. GRANT'S MONUMENT IN CRICAGO.

A Mundred Thousand People Witness the Unveiling-Judge Greekum's Gration, CRICAGO, Oct. 7.—The bronze statue of Gen. Grant was unveiled to-day in Lincoln Park in

there were assembled on either side in the seats arranged for them about 500 distin

guished guests. Among them was Mrs. Grant,

the General's widow. Massed in front of the platform and to the immediate right and left

in a solid square were nearly 20,000 uniformed

men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, regulary

and militia, veterans of the Grand Army of the

Bepublic, Knights of Pythias, and many civic organizations. Back of these, separated on one side by the harrow regatts course, swarmed the general public. Beyond, on the choppy waves, was a flottila of nearly 200 vessels.

LIEUT. FARROW'S TRIAL

Court Martialled for His Part in the Barne

gat Park Affair,

The second act in the great military comedy-

drama known as Lieut. Farrow's trial was given in the Army building yesterday. It is

comedy for those who are looking on from

the outside, but a serious drama for the officer.

who has everything at stake.

Col. Mendenhall, the presiding officer, called the court to order at 10% o'clock yesterday

morning. The first business was the reading

of the minutes, which took over an hour.

This reviewed in a very particular way the

whole of the indictment against Lieut. Farrow.

WHERE IS STUDENT PHALEN?

He Left Yonkers Sept. 7 to Go to Manhat

On Sept. 7 Samuel Phalen of 82 Nepporham

terrace. Yonkers, left home to return to Man-

nattan College in this city. Two friends of his,

Thomas Joyce and Joseph R. Dardis, took din-ner with him and left Yonkers for this city on

the 3 o'clock train over the New York Central.

Phalen started on the 4:30 train over the New

York and Northern. As the train passed his home he waved a last good-by from the car

said he meant nothing, and that he was joking.

John Phalen, the father, who is manager of a silk concern in Yonkers, cannot account for the disappearance. He said yesterday that the lad was steady and had no bad habits. He read no novels and cared nothing for girls. Moreover, if his son had cared to run away, there were times during the summer when he had much larger sums of money in his possession.

sion.

Phalen is 18 years old and has been a student at Manhattan College for four years. At the time of his disappearance he were a black suit and black derby hat. He is described as being to feet 0 inches tall, of medium build, dark complexion, dark-brown hair, blue eyes, and smooth face.

UP-TOWN BRIDGE ACCOMMODATIONS.

Approaches Besired to the Pootpath of the

New York and Northern Bridge.

McComb's Dam were opened by the Park Com-missioners at their meeting yesterday. The

bids were from the Pennsylvania Steel

Company, the Queen Iron Bridge Company.

the Passaic Rolling Mill. Hart. Anderson & Burr. the Union Bridge Company, and the

Drake & Hatton Company.

A number of persons living at High Bridge

urged the Commissioners to make the foot-path over the New York and Northern road

path over the New York and Northern road available for public use. When the privilege of spanning the Harlem was granted to the railroad company the latter agreed to provide a footpath. It did so, but no approaches to the path were built, and so the path is useless. The company then bought the land on the north end of the bridge, thus preventing any approach from that side to the footpath except by the permission of the company. The Commissioners have talked the matter over with the railroad officials, but no good results were reached. The company prefers that persons wishing to cross the bridge should ride over in the cars. An ongineer who was sent by President Gallup to Inspect the bridge reported that temporary approaches to the bridge could easily be built, providing that the owners of abutting property were willing to surrender enough land for the purpose. President Gallup will make another appeal to the company to permit the building of the approaches. If the appeal is disregarded, the Commissioners will ask the Board of Street Opening and Improvements to take measures for condemning the land necessary for the approaches.

The New York Athletic Club asked for per-

proaches.

The New York Athletic Club asked for permission to use the lower ball ground in Central Park for football. The request was refused, as the ground is reserved for children.

New Then, John Brown!

To the Epires of the Sur-Sir: Could you let me know

To THE EDITES OF THE SET—SET: Could you let me know if their is a man living in New York city by the name of John Brown native of Irland aged about 80 years and married the third wife about 8 months age having 2 childen (edl growne) one named John with light taindy hair light must hace of same coler if foot high weith 180 lbs.

Your subcriber P. Hownicas Js.

Gus-Cholly, I think I saw your old friend Fweddy a little white ago. One of his irosaws legs was creased a little further up than the other, and he was in a tarrible cholly. It is a start of the control of the contro

An Impossible Situation.

Bids for the construction of a bridge over

tionary bill at college.

DEATHS OF GREAT MEY.

Long List of Celebrated Persons Strickes in the Last Nine Months. This year has been remarkable for the large number of deaths of famous men and women. On Jan. 2, Alexander William Kinglake, the historian, died in London. Emma Abbott died the presence of nearly 100,000 people. When the orator of the day, Judge Walter Q Gresham, stepped to the edge of the temporary platform erected at the base of the monumen in Salt Lake City on Jan. 5. On Jan. 12 the

> George Bancroft died in Washington at the On Jan 20 David Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, passed away in San Franeisco. Another ruler, Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, died on Jan. 28. On the following day William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, was stricken at the Chamber Commerce dinner in this city. On Jan. 30 Charles Bradlaugh died. Meissonler died in

death of Baron Georges Eugène Haussmann at Paris was announced. Five days later

The list for February is a long one, too. It cears these names; Admiral David D. Porter. in Washington; Gen. William T. Sherman, in this city; Gen. H. H. Sibley, ex-Governor of Minnesota: United States Senator Ephraim K. Wilson of Maryland, and Senator George Hearst of California. On March 3 Leonard Jerome died, and on

March 10 John F. Swift, United States Minister to Japan, died in Tokio. On March 17 Prince Napoleon Bonaparte died in Bome. Lawrence Barrett died here on March 20; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston of the Confederacy, in Washington, on the following day: ex-Gov. Lucius Robinson of New York, in Emira on March 23; the Rev. Howard Crossby, in New York.

On April 7 Phinens T. Barnum died in Bridgeport. Among the other deaths of the month were: Gen. F. B. Spinola, Congressman from this city; Rear Admiral Alfred Taylor; Field Marshal Von Moltke, in Berlin on April 24, at the age of 60; Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar, in, St. Petersburg on the following day. The Very, Rev. William Connor Magee, Archbishop of York and primate of England, died on May 5 at York; Mme. Blayatsky, head of the Thoosophists, on May U in London; the Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, in Brooklyn on May 3. to Japan, died in Tokio. On March 17 Prince

May Zi.

Benson J. Lossing, the historian, and Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada, died in June. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President under Lincoln, passed away on July 4, at the age of 31. James Russell Lowell and George Jones, editor of the New York Times, died on Aug. 12. On Sept. 13 the Marquis de Chambrun died in this city. On Sept. 19 Balmaceda, the defeated President of Chili, committed suicide in Santiago, and on Sept. 19 Gen. Boulanger took his own life.

On Oct. 6 King Karl of Wurtemberg and William Henry Smith, England, First Lord of the Treasury, died. To-day Tue Sux publishes the news of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell and Bir John Pope Hennessy, M. P.

LAX SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Buildings in Which the Inspectors Have

Superintendent Jasper, in reply to the complaint that the 1.200 pupils of Grammar School 5. recently closed for repairs, were unable to attend school, said vesterday that there was ample room in the neighboring schools to accommodate them all. In answer to the report that many other pupils are unable to find school accommodation, the superintendent said that in the first week only forty-seven more failed to find admission than in the first wook last year.

Mr. C. F. Schramme of Ladenberg, Thalman & Co., who discounted some of the notes, was put on the stand. Mr. Bacon wanted to put before the court the indictment in the civil suit which Lieut. Farrow is bringing against the Holland Trust Company for \$150,000 damages. The Judge Advocate objected, and it was decided not to admit the evidence. The Judge Advocate insinuated then that some of these notes bore forged names, but this was promptly disproved. Lawyer Bacon became very much excited at this point and thundered away at the gold-braided veterans in a most dramatic manner. He spoke of his client as a man who was brave enough to "face a court martial instigated by a gang of thieves—and when I say a gang of thieves I am amenable to what I say!

The discussion then went on again about the notes given by Lieut. Farrow, and it became evident that he had in no way misled the witness, Mr. Schramme.

Lieut. Farrow will be the last witness. At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Normal College yesterday an appropriation of \$125,000 was asked for 1802. propriation of \$125,000 was asked for 1802. Mayor Grant sent in the name of R. D. Harris for member of the Board of Education in place of J. F. Mosher, who resigned. The Board of Trustees of the City College also held a special meeting. A. P. Ketchum's gift for four prizes in philosophy and political economy was accepted. In response to the request of the Comptroller, the Board made an estimate for the expenses of 1802 fixing the amount at \$148,000. Fourteen years was fixed as the minimum age for admission to the sub-freshman class.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education there was a long discussion about three

at the regular meeting of the Board of Education there was a long discussion about three schools recently declared unsafe and closed. Commissioner Lummis said that no report was made the last year by the inspectors in the Fifth district in regard to the condition of Grammar Behool 35, at 60 West Thirteenth attect. "Inspection in that district has been a dead letter for years," he said. "A few months ago I asked whether recent inspections had been made, and some one asked may if inspectors were really a part of the school system." President Hunt said he had been in schools never visited by inspectors. Commissioner Williams said that Grammar School 35 was considered to be in a bad condition twenty years ago.

The Building Committee offered resolutions that Grammar School 7 and Primary School 22 be abandoned, and the Board passed them. Commissioner Lummis said that \$4.34.597 would be needed for the schools this year, an increase of \$374,220 over last year.

RILLED IN AN ELEVATOR.

window and his mother and sister stood on the porch and answered. All the money he had An Aged Clergyman Loses His Life in an was \$8, nearly all of which was to pay his sta-CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.-The Rev. Samuel Be

Ten days later the Rev. Thomas J. Heafey, who lives in Yonkers and attends the Catholic University at Washington, called at Manhattan College to bid the Yonkers boys good-by. He found them all there but Phalen. Phalen's trunk had arrived on the morning of the 5th, but he had never appeared there. When Mr. Heafey returned to Yonkers he notified the family of the boy's absence from college.

The police of this city were at once notified, but the matter was kept from the papers because of the dangerous illness of Phalen's sister. dict, for many years rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, lost his life by an elevator accident at 6 o'clock last evening. He was visiting a parishioner in the San Rafael flats, a building on West Fourth street, a short distance from the Grand Hotel. He had descended in the elevator from the third floor to the ground floor, and was steeping out, when, in an unaccountable manner, the elevator shot upward. He had stepped out with his left foot, and as he tried to get back the elevator caught his right leg, near the hip, between the car and the oaken girder of the next floor. The bones were crushed. After much trouble he was extricated, after having been suspended next to the colling in terrible agony for several minutes. Death relieved him before he roached the hospital. He was Gy years old. street, a short distance from the Grand Hotel. cause of the dangerous liness of the ter.

Detectives began a search, but so far they have been able to discover little of importance. Joseph T. Shifflin, another student, returned to college on the morning of the 5th, and when he was told by the boys that Phalen, his chum, hadp't returned, said:

"I know it. He's gone away,"

The detectives questioned Shifflin, but he said he meant nothing, and that he was only looking.

The first number of the Danish-Norwegian paper, Nordlyer, published in New York and circulated in all the Scandinavian settlements, shows the extent of the immigration by these people. They are among the nost prosperous and active people in the Northwest.

Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Derry, in the north of Ireland, has accepted the trustees' invitation to deliver a ccurse of Lenten lectures at Columbia College next year, on the "Evidences of Christianity." The Bishop is one of the best known prelates of the Established Church, and this will be his first visit to this country.

—Some immigrants carry tin tranks. It is easy to -Some immigrante carry tin trunks. It is easy to imagine what happens to a tin trunk when an ordinary trunk," a baggage master says, "is more than I can understand. They may be good enough to stand in a

house to put things in, but they are worthless for travelling."

—There is a tradition at various points along Late Champlain that the lake is dangerous for sailing craft by reason of the uncertainty and shiftiness of winds. At Wastport, N. Y., for example, there are not more than two or three saliboats owned, although the region is

much frequented by summer visitors, and it is a rare thing to see a sail on the lake. camp to see a sail on the late.

—It was an old tradition on the castern shore of
Maryland that slaves should have a haif holiday on Saturday, and that only absolutely necessary work should be done in Christmas week. The custom spread to the white, and it was not discontinued by the blacks after they were freed. The consequence is that thousands are idle on Saturday afternoon, and the Christmas fee-

tivities last all through the week between Christmas and New Year's.

—Mombers of the American Society of Electricians wear a small badge bearing this equation: $C = \frac{E}{R}$. It means "Current equats electric force divided by resistance." The badge is highly characteristic of the pre-

fession, for electricians are, above almost any other class of men, enthusiastic touching their work. The profession is full of successful young men, and the note of hope is a marked characteristic of electricians in all walks of the profession. They talk shop a great deal among themselves, and nothing is more fascinating to the outsider than such shop talk. —Club servants are a constant!—shifting class in New

Tork. The man that belongs to hair a dozen clubs is constantly surprised at the apparition of a familiar face behind his chair and the grinning assurance from John or Thomas that his slave of the moment served him six months before at some other club. English-speaking servants are hard to keep, because club stewards are mostly of the Latin races, and they prefer their own countrymen as subordinates. Negro servants in New York clubs are rare, and even the South-ern Society once diamissed a full corps of negroes, in-cluding an old "mammy" whose fried chicken was a

draam of delight.

—A delightfully dainty kind of farming, more elegantly mathetic than growing lilles in Bermuda and almost as profitable as raising checks and bank notes, is that of Mr. Timothy Hopkins of Menlo Park, California. In a grove of giant oaks Mr. Hopkins has a five-acre patch of violets of the rarrest and most heartiful vari-eties—double whites, double blues, sky blue, and one variety which is blue with a faint dot of red on one of the petals. The violets are planted in rows two feet apart, and under the cool shade and in the leaf mould soil they attain perfection. For aix months a year the grower chips an average of fifty bunches of violets daily to San Francisco, and the returns are not feet from the same number of dollars.